SSC CHSL Geography Questions Questions

Latest SSC CHSL Geography Questions

Question 1:

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Which of the following mountain passes is situated in the state of Uttarakhand?

1. Baralacha La Pass
2. Mangsha Dhura Pass
3. Nathu La Pass
4. Bomdi La Pass

Answer (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 2 : Mangsha Dhura Pass

SSC CHSL Geography Questions Question 1 Detailed Solution

The correct answer is **Mangsha Dhura Pass**.

- **Mangsha Dhura**
  - The pass which connects Uttarakhand-Tibet is known for landslides.
  - The pilgrims for Manasarovar cross this route.
  - It's located in the Kuthi Valley.

Additional Information

- **Baralacha pass:**
  - Bara-lacha la also **known as Bara-lacha Pass,** or Bārā Lācha La is a high mountain pass in the **Zanskar range.**
  - It **connects Lahaul district in Himachal Pradesh to Leh district in Ladakh.**
  - The **Leh–Manali Highway traverses the pass.**
- **Bomdilla pass:**
  - Situated at an altitude of 4331 m near the **western boundary of Arunachal Pradesh** in the Greater Himalayas.
  - This pass **connects Arunachal Pradesh with Lhasa.**
- **Nathu La Pass** connects Sikkim with China.

Question 2:

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The rivers Damodar, Brahmani and Kharkai originate from the state of _____ in India.

1. Haryana
2. Madhya Pradesh
3. Chhattisgarh
4. Jharkhand

Answer (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 4 : Jharkhand

SSC CHSL Geography Questions Question 2 Detailed Solution

The correct answer is **Jharkhand.**

Key Points

- The rivers Damodar, Brahmani, and Kharkai originate from the state of **Jharkhand** in India.
- Jharkhand fares poorly in terms of canal irrigation because the area is hilly.
- **Most of the rivers of Jharkhand** are seasonal in nature.
- They remain dry throughout the year but **during the monsoon**, season water gets overflowed in these rivers.
- As the monsoon approaches the whole country the water level in other higher rivers also increases which flows down to the rivers of Jharkhand thus causing floods in different districts of the state.

Additional Information

- North-East Jharkhand areas like **Sahibganj, Godda** are very much prone to floods because the **Ganga River** passes through the surrounding areas.
- **Much of Jharkhand lies on the Chota Nagpur Plateau where many rivers pass through such as Damodar, Brahmani, Koel, Subarnarekha, and Kharkai rivers.**
- The main concentration of canal irrigation is in the northern plain of India. The digging of canals in rocky and uneven areas is difficult and uneconomic.
- The undulating relief and hard rocks make it difficult to dig canals and wells.
- It is also difficult to artificially flow water from ground level to the level of hills. It is not economical to use this much electrical energy to lift water.

Question 3:

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Ujjain is on the banks of river _____.

1. Sarayu
2. Dibang
3. Shipra
4. Saraswati

Answer (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 3 : Shipra

SSC CHSL Geography Questions Question 3 Detailed Solution

The correct answer is **Shipra.**

Key Points

- Ujjain is located on the banks of **River Shipra.**
- Ujjain in **Madhya Pradesh** is one of the holiest cities in India.
- **River Shipra is** a tributary **of the Chambal River.**

Additional Information

- There are **7 cities** located on the banks of **River Yamuna.**
  - **Prayagraj, Kaushambi, Hamirpur, Bateshwar, Agra, Vrindavan, and Mathura.**
- There are **2 cities** located on the banks of **River Rapti.**
  - **Gorakhpur and Barhaj.**

- There are **3 cities** located on the banks of **River Gomti.**
  - **Jaunpur, Sultanpur, and Lucknow.**
- There are **4 cities** located on the banks of **River Saryu.**
  - **Ayodhya, Gola, Badhalganj, and Barhaj.**

Question 4:

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Which of the following types of rocks are formed by the lithification process?

1. Igneous rocks
2. Metamorphic rocks
3. Sedimentary rocks
4. Primary rocks

Answer (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 3 : Sedimentary rocks

SSC CHSL Geography Questions Question 4 Detailed Solution

The correct answer is **Sedimentary rocks**.

- **Sedimentary rocks are formed by the lithification process.**

Additional Information

- **Lithification:**
  - It refers to the process that loose and under-consolidated sediment particles transform into hard and solid rocks.
  - This process includes a number of geological processes, such as consolidation, deep bury, cementation, recrystallization and dehydration.
- **Igneous Rocks**
  - As igneous rocks form out of magma and lava from the interior of the earth, they are known as primary rocks.
  - The igneous rocks (Ignis – in Latin means 'Fire') are formed when magma cools and solidifies.
  - When magma in its upward movement cools and turns into a solid form it is called igneous rock.
  - The process of cooling and solidification can happen in the earth's crust or on the surface of the earth.
  - Igneous rocks are classified based on texture which depends upon the size and arrangement of grains or other physical conditions of the materials.
  - **Granite, gabbro, pegmatite, basalt, volcanic breccia,** and tuff are some of the examples of igneous rocks.
- **Sedimentary Rocks**
  - The word 'sedimentary' is derived from the Latin word sedimentum, which means settling.
  - Rocks (igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic) of the earth's surface are exposed to denudational agents and are broken up into various sizes of fragments.
  - Such fragments are transported by different exogenous agencies and deposited.
  - These deposits through compaction turn into rocks.
  - In many sedimentary rocks, the layers of deposits retain their characteristics even after lithification.
  - Hence, we see a number of layers of varying thickness in sedimentary rocks like **sandstone, shale, geyserite, chalk, limestone, coal etc.**
- **Metamorphic Rocks**
  - Metamorphic means 'change of form'.
  - These rocks form under the action of pressure, volume, and temperature (PVT) change.
  - Metamorphism occurs when rocks are forced down to lower levels by tectonic processes or when molten magma rising through the crust comes in contact with the crustal rocks or the underlying rocks are subjected to great amounts of pressure by overlying rocks.
  - Metamorphic rocks are formed due to the proximity of sedimentary rocks with molten magma.
  - Mechanical disruption and reorganization of the original minerals within rocks due to breaking and crushing without any appreciable chemical changes are called dynamic metamorphism.
  - **Examples- Marble, Quartzite, Schist, etc.**

Question 5:

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Which of the following channels or straits is located between the Great Nicobar Island and Indonesia's Sumatra Island?

1. Grand channel
2. 10 degree channel
3. 9 degree channel
4. Palk Strait

Answer (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 1 : Grand channel

SSC CHSL Geography Questions Question 5 Detailed Solution

The correct answer is **Grand Channel**.

Key Points

- **The Grand Channel is located between the Great Nicobar Islands and the Sumatra Islands of Indonesia.**
  - The Great Channel is located six degrees north of the equator and is popularly known as the 'Six Degree Channel'.
  - The width of the Great Channel is 163 km between Indira Point in Great Nicobar and Rondo Island in Aceh Province, Indonesia.
  - A deep and clear channel, it is suitable for navigation by large merchant ships.
  - The Great Channel is located on the western edge of the **Strait of Malacca**.
  - The three major sea routes of the Indian Ocean meet in the Great Channel originating from **the Cape of Good Hope, the Gulf of Aden and the Strait of Hormuz**.
  - Due to the convergence of sea routes, shipping density remains high in the Great Channel which increases its potential vulnerability to disruption.

Additional Information

- **A channel** is a wide-open waterway that passes through two landmasses that are located close to each other.
  - It differs from the Strait which is a relatively narrow body of water, connecting two large bodies of water.
  - Channels created by glaciers form a deep valley between the two landmasses.
  - Channels built by people are usually dug from the bottom of shallow waterways to make way for larger ships.
- **The main islands under the Andaman and Nicobar Islands group are:**
  - North Andaman, Middle Andaman, South Andaman, Little Andaman, Car Nicobar, Little Nicobar, Great Nicobar

- **Andamans are separated from Nicobar by a 10-degree channel.**
  - 10 Degree Channel separates the Andaman Islands and the Nicobar Islands from each other in the Bay of Bengal and forms the Indian Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
  - It is so named as it lies on the 10-degree line of latitude, north of the equator.
  - Andaman and Nicobar Islands situated in the Bay of Bengal, run like a narrow chain in the north-south direction extending between 6'39 N and 14'34 N.
- The **Palk Strait** is a strait between the Indian state of Tamil Nadu and the Jaffna district of the Northern Province of the island nation of Sri Lanka.
  - It connects the Bay of Bengal in the northeast with the Palk Bay in the southwest.

Question 6:

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Laterite soil is rich in:

1. Phosphorus
2. Calcium carbonate
3. Potassium
4. Iron oxide

Answer (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 4 : Iron oxide

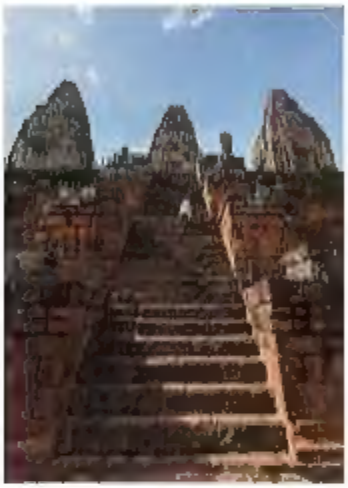
SSC CHSL Geography Questions Question 6 Detailed Solution

The correct answer is **Iron Oxide.**

Key Points

- Laterite is a Latin word that means "**Later**".
- **Francis Hamilton** (a Scottish Physician) first described and named a laterite formation in **Southern India** in **1807.**
- Laterite is both soil and a rock type and rich in **Iron & Aluminium**.
- Nearly all laterites are of rusty-red coloration, because of high **iron oxide** content.
- They evolve by intense and sustained weathering of the underlying parent rock.
- Laterite soils have a high content of clay, which ensures that they have a greater ability to exchange cations and retain water than sandy soils, and can thus be used as a hard material like a brick.
- It is formed in hot & wet tropical areas & majorly found between the **Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.**
- **Angkor wat** in **Cambodia** is an example for use of laterite soil as a construction material.

Example of construction with Laterite in Angkor, Cambodia



Question 7:

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Velds are grasslands of:

1. Australia
2. Africa

3. America

4. Asia

Answer (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 2 : Africa

SSC CHSL Geography Questions Question 7 Detailed Solution

The correct answer is **Africa.**

Important Points

- Veldts are grasslands of **Southern Africa** (South Africa, Lesotho, Eswatini, Zimbabwe, and Botswana).
- Veldts are covered with grass or low shrub.
- On the basis of elevation classified as **High Veld, Middle Veld, and Low Veld.**
- Climate: Mild winter (May – September), Hot Summer (November – March), Coldest month (July).
- Rainfall: Average annual rainfall is between **15 – 30 inches.**
- Support a variety of natural vegetation, Red grass in bush veldts and Acacia and Marula in high veldts.
- Surrounded by Drakensberg mountain on the east.
- **Main crops**: Maize, Barley, Potatoes, Oats.
- Rich reserves of minerals.
- **Grasslands –**
  - The area where vegetation is dominated by grass cover.
  - Naturally occurring in all continents except Antarctica.
  - Largest biomass on earth and dominate the landscape (31% - 34% area of the earth).
  - Types: Natural, Semi-natural, Agricultural.

Additional Information

- Grasslands of
  - Australia: Downs, Tropical grasslands include Savanna ecoregion.
  - America: Prairies (North America), Pampas (South America).
  - Asia: Steppes (Europe and Asia).

Mistake Point

- **Banni Grassland in Kutch, Gujarat** is Asia's largest and finest grassland.

Veldts of Africa

Question 8:

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India is divided into how many earthquake zones (seismic zones)?

1 4

2 2

3 6

4 5

Answer (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 1 4

SSC CHSL Geography Questions Question 8 Detailed Solution

The correct answer is **4.**

Important Points

- Based on historical seismic activity, the **Bureau of Indian Standards** has categorized regions in India into **four seismic zones: zones II, III, IV and V.**
- Of these, the most seismically active area is **Zone V** and the least active is **Zone II.**
- There is a history of devastating earthquakes on the Indian subcontinent.
- The key cause for the high frequency and severity of earthquakes is that the Indian plate is driving into Asia at a rate of roughly **47 mm/year.**
- India's geological figures indicate that about **54 percent** of the land is prone to earthquakes.
- Research by the World Bank and the United Nations predicts that by **2050**, about **200 million** urban dwellers in India will be vulnerable to storms and earthquakes.

- The most recent edition of India's seismic zoning map given in India's earthquake-resistant design code **[IS 1893 (Part 1) 2002]** assigns four degrees of seismicity in terms of zone factors for India.
- In other words, unlike its previous edition, which consisted of five or six zones for the region, India's earthquake zoning map divides India into f**our seismic zones (Zone 2, 3, 4, and 5).**
- **According to the new zoning map, the maximum degree of seismicity is predicted in Zone 5, while the lowest level of seismicity is correlated with Zone 2.**

Revised earthquake hazard zone map of India

Question 9:

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What was the name of the mega-ocean that surrounded the single continental mass before the continental drift as described by Alfred Wegener?

1. Pigmalion
2. Panama
3. Panthalassa
4. Pangaea

Answer (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 3 : Panthalassa

SSC CHSL Geography Questions Question 9 Detailed Solution

The Correct Answer is **Panthalassa.**

Key Points

- According to Wegener, all the continents formed a single continental mass and mega ocean surrounded the same.
- The supercontinent was named PANGAEA, which meant all earth.
- The mega-ocean was called **PANTHALASSA, meaning all water.**

Additional Information

- **Continental drift theory** deals with the distribution of the oceans and the continents.
- It was first suggested by a German meteorologist, Alfred Wegener in 1912.
- Around 200 million years ago Pangaea started splitting and broke down into two large

continental masses as Laurasia and Gondwanaland forming the northern and southern components respectively.
- Subsequently, Laurasia and Gondwanaland continued to break into various smaller continents that exist today.

Question 10:

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1° latitude is equal to approximately _____ km.

1. 111
2. 122
3. 145
4. 133

Answer (Detailed Solution Below)

Option 1 : 111

SSC CHSL Geography Questions Question 10 Detailed Solution

The correct answer is **111.**

- Each **latitude** on earth is equal to almost **111 kilometers.**
- This distance **decreases marginally as one travels to poles** and **increases marginally as one goes towards the equator.**

Additional Information

- Latitude
  - Imaginary lines running east-west.
- **Longitude**
  - The vertical lines running north-south, join the **two poles.**
- The earth is totally taken to be at 360°. Therefore it has 360 meridians. 1 meridian = 1°.
- **1° longitude = 4 Minutes.**

- **180° longitude** = 180 × 4 = 720 minutes = 12 hrs
- The Prime Meridian (0°) runs through the Greenwich Observatory in England, the location agreed upon by a conference in 1884.
- On the opposite side of the Earth is the international dateline at approximately 180° **longitude.**